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ERRATUM FOR  
*CAMPYLONEURUM*  
*NITIDISSIMUM*  
var. *ABRUPTUM*

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An error in the comparison between *Campyloneurum nitidissimum* var. *abruptum* (Lindman) León and *C. coarctatum* (Kunze) Fée gives the exact opposite of the concept intended. The faulty sentence reads: "It is usually misidentified in herbaria as *C. coarctatum* (Kunze) Fée, from which it differs by its narrow, long-creeping stem, widely spaced phyllopodia, and leaves less than 40 cm long" (Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 77: 212). This should have read: "It is usually misidentified in herbaria as *C. coarctatum* (Kunze) Fée, **which differs by** its narrow, long creeping stem . . . . and leaves **more** than 40 cm long."

*Campyloneurum coarctatum* was described by Kunze in *Polypodium* based on material collected by Poeppig from Peru. The holotype was probably destroyed in Leipzig; however, there is other type material at Paris (P) and Vienna (W). I have seen both isotypes: at Paris there is a complete specimen with stem and leaf, while the specimen at Vienna (photo, BM) has only the leaf. Kunze applied the name to a plant with narrow (2–3 mm), long-creeping stems, well-spaced phyllopodia, elliptic to ovate-elliptic leaves with narrowly to abruptly cuneate bases, and undivided primary areoles. This name represents a well-defined species, which occurs from Costa Rica (León, Flora Mesoamericana,

in press) to Bolivia, usually as an epiphyte. Thus *C. coarctatum* as here defined belongs to the *C. sphenodes* complex with long-creeping stems, well-spaced phyllopodia, and mainly undivided primary areoles, a group not closely related to *C. nitidissimum*.

*Campyloneurum nitidissimum* var. *abruptum* was described by Lindman as a variety of *Polypodium repens*, based on his own specimens collected during the Regnell expedition to Brazil. It is characterized by wide (5–10 mm), short-creeping stems, closely spaced phyllopodia, lanceolate to elliptic-lanceolate leaves, with attenuate to abruptly cuneate bases, and with or without divided primary areoles. Besides, it is only known from Colombia to Bolivia and Brazil, where it is commonly terrestrial.

The misunderstanding concerning the application of the name *C. coarctatum* for the species now recognized as *C. nitidissimum* var. *abruptum* was based on similarities of the leaf size and shape of base, which are characters of relatively little value.

—Blanca León, *Museo de Historia Natural, Av. Arenales 1256, Casilla 14-0434, Lima 14, Peru.*